## IN THE SENATE

## SENATE BILL NO. 1343

## BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO THE FETAL HEARTBEAT PREBORN CHILD PROTECTION ACT; AMENDING SEC-
3	TION 18-8807, IDAHO CODE, AS AMENDED IN SECTION 6 OF SENATE BILL NO.
4	1309, AS ENACTED BY THE SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH IDAHO
5	LEGISLATURE, TO REVISE A PROVISION REGARDING COSTS AND ATTORNEY'S FEES
6	AND TO REMOVE A PROVISION REGARDING AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE; AMENDING
7	SECTION 18-8703, IDAHO CODE, AS ENACTED BY SECTION 1, CHAPTER 289, LAWS
8	OF 2021, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY AND PRO-
9	VIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 18-8807, Idaho Code, as amended in Section 6 of Senate Bill No. 1309, as enacted by the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-sixth Idaho Legislature, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

18-8807. CIVIL CAUSES OF ACTION. (1) Any female upon whom an abortion has been attempted or performed, the father of the preborn child, a grandparent of the preborn child, a sibling of the preborn child, or an aunt or uncle of the preborn child may maintain an action for:

- (a) All damages from the medical professionals who knowingly or recklessly attempted, performed, or induced the abortion in violation of this chapter;
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, statutory damages in an amount not less than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) from the medical professionals who knowingly or recklessly attempted, performed, or induced an abortion in violation of this chapter; and
- (c) Costs and attorney's fees.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person may bring an action under this section not later than four (4) years following the date the cause of action accrues.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a civil cause of action under this section may not be brought by a person who impregnated the mother through an act of rape or incest.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including chapter 1, title 12, Idaho Code, a court may not award costs or attorney's fees to a defendant in an action brought under this section <u>unless the defendant has complied with the applicable requirements of sections 18-8803 and 18-8804, Idaho Code</u>.
- (5) It shall be an affirmative defense if a person sued under subsection (1) of this section reasonably believed, after conducting a reasonable investigation, that the physician performing or inducing the abortion had complied or would comply with the provisions of this chapter. The defendant has

the burden of providing an affirmative defense by a preponderance of the evidence.

- (6) The civil causes of action provided for in this section exist independently of any criminal action commenced pursuant to this chapter. A civil cause of action may be pursued under the provisions of this chapter even if a criminal prosecution is not pursued.
- (76) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including chapters 14, 17, and 18, title 54, Idaho Code, the requirements of this section shall be enforced exclusively through the private civil causes of action described. No enforcement of this section may be taken or threatened against any person by this state, a political subdivision of this state, a prosecuting attorney, or an executive or administrative officer or employee of this state or a political subdivision of this state.
- (87) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this state, a state official, or a prosecuting attorney may not intervene in an action brought under this section. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a person described in this subsection from filing an amicus curiae brief in the action.
- (98) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any familial rights or responsibilities or any proceedings conducted under Idaho law.
- SECTION 2. That Section 18-8703, Idaho Code, as enacted by Section 1, Chapter 289, Laws of 2021, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 18-87038803. DETERMINATION OF FETAL HEARTBEAT. Any person who intends to perform or induce an abortion on a pregnant woman must determine if there is the presence of any fetal heartbeat, except in the case of a medical emergency. In testing for any fetal heartbeat, the person conducting the physical examination on the pregnant woman must determine in his reasonable medical judgment and according to standard medical practice whether or not any fetal heartbeat is present. The person who determines the presence or absence of any fetal heartbeat must record in the pregnant woman's medical record the estimated gestational age of the preborn human individual or individuals, the method used to test for the fetal heartbeat, the date and time of the test, and the results of the test.
- SECTION 3. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect on and after the effective date of Senate Bill No. 1309, as enacted by the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-sixth Idaho Legislature.